

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the previous data analysis, the conclusions of this research are:

1. There are ten types of figurative language that used in the old Minang pop song, consisting of Hyperbole, Personification, Apostrophe, Antithesis, Simile, Metaphor, Litotes, Metonymy, Pleonasm and Synecdoche. While there are six types of figurative languages that are not used in the old and new Minang pop song that have been selected, they are Paradox, Allegory, Symbolism, Sarcasm, Irony and Euphemism.

And there are nine types of figurative language that used in the new Minang pop song, consisting of Hyperbole, Personification, Apostrophe, Antithesis, Simile, Metaphor, Litotes, Metonymy and Synecdoche. While, The new Minang pop songs do not used seven types of figurative language, Pleonasm, Paradox, Allegory, Symbolism, Sarcasm, Irony and Euphemism.

2. The dominant type of figurative language in the old and new Minang pop song is Hyperbole. This research shows that the old Minang pop songs say the literal meaning in the lyrics more figuratively than the new Minang pop songs. Eventhough, the both are in the same type of figurative language, hyperbole.

B. Suggestion

1. For those who want to observe this study deeply, they must study about poetry and Literary Criticism first since this subject lead us to find figurative language and use of them.
2. Find the other fields of language or other aspect which can becomes as the way in conducting a new and better research of figurative language.
3. Making some other research to in order songs maybe the ethnic songs like bataknese, Javanese and etc in order to maintain this culture and to practice the language itself.